



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

years of public ownership a prosperous business was well along the road to ruin."

Subsequently the telephone system has been directed by a single commissioner acting under an advisory board. But Professor Mavor indicates that, in spite of rate advances, financial operations have resulted in real deficits in 1913 and 1914, and that these deficits have again been hidden through inadequate accounting methods. Even the opposition government which came into office early in 1915 (after a second Royal Commission had revealed "incompetence and inefficiency," and had discovered evidence which led to the prosecution of cabinet ministers for fraud) has continued the political tradition. Professor Mavor's third chapter, *The Government System Reorganized*, then closes with a note of hopelessness: "The people of the Province still have no prospect of ultimate relief from the abuses accompanying political control."

Finally comes the chapter of conclusions which is a summary of the abuses developed, and a restatement of the thesis quoted at the head of this review. Has Professor Mavor proved his case? However dark the story, does the experience of eight years in a Canadian province (in a period of depression and barely out of the pioneer stage) warrant generalizations of wide application? Professor Mavor takes his alternative for granted. One cannot but wish that he had outlined something of a constructive program. Beyond indicating faith in regulation and private ownership, and condemning public ownership, in general terms, he does not point a way out. And the Manitoba which he pictures needs help.

HOMER B. VANDERBLUE.

Northwestern University.

NEW BOOKS

COTTER, A. *The story of Bethlehem steel.* (New York: Moody Mag. & Bk. Co. 1916. Pp. 65.)

HEARST, W. R. *Truths about the trusts.* (Rahway, N. J.: Quinn & Boden Co. 1916. Pp. 50.)

JACKMAN, W. J. *Corporations: organization, finance and management.* (New York: Institute of Business & Finance. 1916. Pp. 414. \$3.)

MONTAGUE, G. H. *Business competition and the law. Everyday trade conditions affected by the anti-trust laws.* (New York: Putnam. 1917. Pp. vii, 318. \$1.75.)

To be reviewed.

REED, H. B. *The morals of monopoly and competition.* (Menasha, Wis.: Banta Pub. Co. 1916. Pp. 143.)

To be reviewed.

STEVENS, W. H. S. *Unfair competition. A study of certain practices. With some reference to the trust problem in the United States of America.* (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press. 1916. Pp. xii, 265. \$1.50.)

To be reviewed.

WYER, S. S. *Reasonableness and legal right of the minimum charge in public utility services.* (New York: Am. Gas Inst. 1917. \$1.)

Report of the differential rates committee. (New York: National Commercial Gas Association. 1917. Pp. 99, 29.)

United States Steel Corporation. Transcript of record, October term, 1916, no. 481, United States vs. United States Steel Corporation et al., appeal from district court for district of New Jersey; pleadings, orders, etc. (Washington: Superintendent of Documents. 1916. Pp. 386.)

Truster og karteller, en bok om privatmonopoler. (Kristiania: J. W. Cappelen. 1916. Pp. 216.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

Truancy and Non-Attendance in the Chicago Schools: A Study of the Social Aspects of the Compulsory Education and Child Labor Legislation of Illinois. By EDITH ABBOTT and SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1917. Pp. xiii, 472. \$2.)

Clear recognition of the essential features of legislation and methods of administration capable of protecting children in fact as well as in theory is the keynote of this valuable study of the two supplemental problems of school attendance and child labor. Here are presented a history of the school attendance and child labor laws of Illinois, a critical description of present conditions in Chicago, and a series of concrete recommendations for improvement both in laws and in methods of administration.

Though emphasis is laid upon methods of putting and keeping children in school, most of the material could just as well have been used under such a title as "Child labor laws and their administration in Chicago." On the one hand, as the purpose of child labor legislation is not merely to keep children out of industry but to keep them in school, the two problems are merely two approaches to the same goal. On the other hand, as all careful administrators of child labor laws have been or are being driven to the conclusion that factory inspection is not alone adequate to